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is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

It is David Bennett Hill's enemies who

have done this thing.

It is about time for the Sentinel to assail

the Governor again, as all the Green Smith

organs have published the last attack, with

comments.

The Republican party is a national party,

just as big as the United States, and it does

not propose to impoverish the American

people to try an experiment by benefiting

others.

Governor Matthews is personally a great

deal better man than Attorney-General

Smith, and for that reason he should be a

better Democrat if there is such a classifica-

tion.

A comparison between General Harrison

and Senator Voorhees in Indiana and Gov.

McKinley and Senator Brice in Ohio will

perfectly illustrate the difference between

the Republican and Democratic parties.

When the votes shall have been counted

several men who are working for re-election

to the House in this State will regret

that they had not the prudence of Captain

Conn, which led him to get in before the

storm came.

If it required all the trust's refineries to

supply the people with sugar two years

ago and half of them can do it now, it

stands to reason that the people are not

so able to purchase sugar as they were at

that period.

The State Auditor would confer a favor

upon many anxious inquirers if he would

publish by columns the amounts of school

money which the Attorney-General has

caused officers to refund and of which he

has pocketed 12 per cent.

It seems not to have occurred to the Com-

mercial Club that it would be better for the

city to own its water works, to which it

pays a large sum annually, than to embark

in an extensive ornamentation of the city

by increasing its debt and annual taxation.

The figures in Governor McKinley's

speech, as printed, relative to the amount

of the public debt paid during the Harrison

administration are not correct, as the

amount of public debt reduction during that

period was \$259,074,390, instead of \$233,600,000,

as reported.

Of course, Mr. Cleveland had nothing to

do with the matter—certainly not, he being

out of politics; but it does look at this

distance of some wicked and vindictive

person who remembered David's anti-Cleve-

land record had dug this deep hole that

now yawns before him.

After demonstrating so clearly in his

speech that the Democrats could carry New

York without difficulty, Senator Hill, if he

declines the nomination thrust upon him,

will put himself in the position of throwing

away an election and with it the accom-

panying honor of being the next Democratic

nominee for the presidency. This makes

matters embarrassing for David.

The Philadelphia Times, an out and out

Democratic paper of the Cleveland brand,

is inspired to observe that "Mr. Holman

has outlived his usefulness, and the ad-

vanced enlightenment of the age calls for

broader and more liberal statesmanship

than he exhibits." The Philadelphia Times

is correct; but why stop with the anti-

Democratic judges in the Superior Court, with the exception of the late Judge Taylor, and of the Criminal Court have brought reproach upon the administration of Justice, Judge Winters, who was appointed by Gov. Matthews to succeed Judge Taylor, has been an able and industrious magistrate. He has insisted on having the business upon his docket attended to, and as the result the docket of Room No. 1 is cleared up. He has resolutely discharged his duty in regard to many important matters, which came to him from his predecessor which a less insistent judge would have permitted to linger along to the great loss of the parties in interest and the gain of persons holding trust funds.

STILL "THE GRAND OLD PARTY."

The title of Republicanism is rising throughout the North. Every election for months has borne evidence that once more the intelligent people of the country have allied themselves to the party whose history in this country is interwoven with the grand achievements of a third of a century. It is again in the confidence and the enthusiasm of the intelligent masses, in fact, the Grand Old Party. It has had its dismal periods. It has been slandered by its enemies and betrayed by those who should have been loyal to it. For years, in the North, it was most defamed and harmed by men who had received its honors, but who deserted it because it would not accept their dictation. These men, by their influence and position, led away thousands of young men who should have been Republicans, and temporarily seduced many of them to join the Democracy. They were the "infidels" of 1872 and the mugwumps of 1884. To-day thousands of the then defamed young men have found their way back into the Republican party. It is not claimed that Republican counsels have always been wise, or that the party's policy in all things has been the best; but these defects are unimportant compared with its series of achievements—the checking of the extension of slavery, the saving of the Union by the Lincoln policy, the destruction of slavery, the reconstruction of the Union, the policy by which the national debt ceased to be a burden and specie payments were resumed, and the policy of protection, which has brought to the Republic the most marvelous growth and prosperity that a nation ever enjoyed. The leaders to-day are those who followed Lincoln as Union soldiers, or stood by him in his great work. They are animated by the same spirit, and the nationalism for which Lincoln contended. The names of its leaders are those which all men most admire and reverence: Lincoln, Grant, Morton, Sherman. To-day its statesmen are the men to whom the intelligent masses look for succor: Harrison, John Sherman, McKinley, Allison, Reed, and a long line of others who are in full accord. The intelligent people of the country who are now suffering from the same Democratic incapacity which went out of power in March, 1861, look with renewed confidence to Republican leadership and policy to restore the country to the prosperity of 1862. Hundreds of thousands of men know that they are the victims of Democratic incompetency, and they know that Republican ascendancy is the only remedy. There can be no doubt of this. Every election during a year has shown that the people are turning to the Republican party and away from the Democrats as they have not since the early days of the war. Even the local elections of Indiana last April and May showed this rejection of Democracy and approval of Republicanism. The turning out of manufacturing populations en masse to greet Governor McKinley on his journey to and from this city attests the turning of the intelligent masses to the Republican party. The tide has been rising for a year, and it will rise for months to come. In all its splendid course, the party of Abraham Lincoln never held a higher place in the faith and regard of the American people than it does to-day.

THE WAGES OF CARPENTERS.

The Muncie Times learns that carpenters who in 1892 were paid from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day can be obtained for \$1.75 this season. This is probably the case in most towns. And yet we have been told all these years that the carpenter is one of the many mechanics who receive no benefit from a protective tariff. This year carpenters in cities like Indianapolis have fared better than in most others because many people have seized upon the period of cheap material and lower wages to build houses which otherwise would not have been built. But the fall of wages in the building trades, with the fall of wages and salaries generally, is the natural effect of a natural cause. The greater part of the people who rent houses are wage earners. When the wages of those who are employed in what are known as the protected industries fall they cannot pay so high rents. As the result the owner must either accept lower rents or the tenant must get a cheaper house. In this city it has been found that in many instances two families crowd into a house which one occupied before "the era of Democratic prosperity" came. The result of such causes as these is that the building and improvement of houses for rental ceases. Again, nine-tenths of the buildings occupied by merchants and those engaged in varied industries are rented. When there is a full volume of trade and these industries are prosperous there is a constant demand for improvement and extension, but where trade drops off and orders cease these people look for smaller stores and shops and lower rents, so that another source of employment for those in the building trade ceases.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Spoiled It.

"I'd hate to be as lazy as you are," said the scenic artist's friend.

"Lazy? Me?"

"Yes. Whenever you have any work to do you always make a scene."

"But sometimes I make a drop curtain," replied the painter, and the friend's little jest was spoiled.

Correct.

Teacher—Now, remember, children, you should not say that two persons talked together for an hour. Just say they talked.

The "together" is superfluous.

Tommy—But s'pose they both talk at

falling off or an entire loss of wages in the iron, textile, glass and a score of other industries. Whatever affects the wages of one or two millions of wage earners affects the wages and the employment of all others. Protection has held up the high scale of wages in this country. Protection removed, all must shrink, some more and some less, but none will be exempt.

In the dispatch which gives a synopsis of Consul-General Morris's report to the State Department the following appears:

It is mentioned that in Belgium, Holland and the United Kingdom, which admit wheat free of duty, the current prices are less than in Paris. The French duty was increased early this year to 7 francs per hundred kilos.

This is doubtless intended to sustain that side of the free-trade argument which holds that a tariff on imports does not increase the price. Why is wheat cheaper in France, with a high duty, than in Belgium and Holland, where it is on the free list? Because France this year has raised all the wheat needed for the sustenance of its people. The high duty keeps foreign wheat out of the French market, and there is a competition between home producers which, if there is enough to meet the home demand, and there is this year, makes a home competition regulated by the cost of production. Belgium imports more wheat, according to its population, than any other country. The price is the London price, augmented by the monopoly which a few importers are usually able to establish. The duty has nothing to do with the price of any article which a country produces in sufficient quantity to supply the home market.

Does the boss of the Sugar Trust imagine that the American people are fools, and that they will believe him when he says that the present tariff law has been injurious to its business? An injury? Why, just before the Democratic tariff law went into effect a New York commercial paper showed by the official figures that the trust had imported and put into its warehouses enough raw sugar, when it could be imported without duty, to supply the American market for six months. As soon as the Democratic tariff came in force that stored raw sugar was worth 40 per cent. more than it cost the trust. Does the boss of the trust imagine that there is no money in increasing the value of 1,500,000,000 pounds of raw sugar 40 per cent? As well argue to the American sugar consumers that increasing \$100 to \$140 is financially detrimental to the recipient. Mr. Havemeyer's attempt to help the party which has put \$30,000,000 into the treasury of the trust by saying that the new tariff has injured its prospects is a story that Democratic organs will repeat, but which no man with a glimmer of sense will believe.

MOTHERS IN CONVENTION.

The national "mothers' convention," whose coming session was mentioned in the Journal a few days ago, is now in full blast in Chicago, with seven hundred mothers in attendance. A few fathers are scattered through the audience, but their position must be rather embarrassing, since the women speakers are inclined to speak of fathers in general with a degree of scorn. "The head of the family," said one lady, "is the man who earns the money for the family needs, who lives at the family home, and who sometimes takes a considerable interest in the little ones—the children generally associating him with a newspaper." If the thought occurred to this good lady that if women would travel across the country to "study childhood" in convention somebody must earn the money to send them, and might, therefore, be exempt from other duties, she said nothing about it. Men, however, it is only just to say, received comparatively little attention. The women talked about children and listened to the remarks of physicians, who, by reason of their skill as specialists, had acquired a knowledge of children's physical needs which, even though they were men, was considered worth listening to. It was one of these physicians who greatly interested the mothers by his remarks on the value of the mother's milk. He was wise in certain cases to give babies alcoholic stimulants. Before they had recovered from this jolt to their settled convictions the speaker made further disturbance in nursery traditions by the assertion that fruit is not good for children, and that it is better "bad candy between meals is bad, of course," he said, "but fruit is worse." After the doctor's departure an animated discussion followed, in which was displayed some grief and much indignation. After all the teachings of temperance text-books and the lore of the kindergarten, that alcohol, even when administered as medicine, was dangerous, and that candy was a thing to be kept from the little ones, here they were directed to reverse their ideas. It was very discouraging, and on the whole they didn't know whether they would reverse or not. Apparently, they hadn't come there to have their most cherished ideas upset, but rather to see by what means they could be changed. Then the drifted into a talk about baby clothes, and were particularly animated in the discussion concerning sleeping garments and the surest methods of keeping the youngsters from kicking the covers off. The reports of the meeting do not mention the coming of any fathers, but only mother's voice was heard above the rest with the announcement, "I put my baby in a bag at night," and as no objection was made the bag may be regarded as meeting the approval of a respectable proportion of the seven hundred mothers. The convention will remain in session for a few days, and then will be plenty of opportunity for the expression of new and original views concerning the bringing up of infants and for editing expositions of scientific child culture. Such of the disclosures as seem to be of importance to the more than seven hundred mothers who are obliged to stay at home and tend baby will be duly set forth in the Journal. Meanwhile, these numerous mothers can go on in the old-fashioned way, feeding the little ones when they are hungry, petting them when they are good, spanking them when they are naughty, and loving them always as mothers always have done—just as many mothers agreed with the speaker that this is the best way to bring up the children.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

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The Emperor Francis Joseph has been making a tour of his dominions, and has been welcomed everywhere with favor and enthusiasm. Beyond doubt he is the most popular sovereign in Europe. But the question as to what will happen when he dies is not so certain. He is one of the black clouds on the horizon of European politics.

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The man who tells you how mean he considers himself is lying.—Galveston News.

Stand by your colors, but do not try to pin them on everybody else.—Galveston News.

—She-it takes two to make a bargain, you know. He—Yes; but only one gets it.—Boston Courier.

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The President's health is the only first-class condition of his whole administration.—New York Herald.

People talk too much about sickness nowadays. No easier way to get sick than that.—Philadelphia North American.

Horses are so cheap now that they are not worth stealing, and country thieves are looking for horses.—Atchison Globe.

Mr. Brockbridge makes a serious mistake when he indulges in a joint debate with the bleaching boards.—Washington Post.

It is preserving time; but the best "art preservation" is that which makes the artist in the stores by advertising.—Philadelphia Record.

A few more Japanese victories will leave the United States in a bad way.—St. Louis Republic.

LA Hung Chang open to negotiations from proprietors of living picture galleries.—St. Louis Republic.

Cheverton—Hello! What are you going to do with the book of etiquette? Dashaway—I've just been invited to an informal dinner.—Brooklyn Life.

Secretary Gresham's design seems to be to cause the American flag to be held in little respect abroad as he himself is at home.—Philadelphia Press.

JUDGE ASSASSINATED.

J. H. Combs Killed at His Home in Perry County, Kentucky.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—Letters received here this morning from Hyden and Hazard say that Judge J. H. Combs was assassinated at his home in Hazard, Perry county, Kentucky, Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Judge Combs is the father-in-law of J. O. Emerson, who was killed by the French faction some years ago. He was shot by a man who was on the opposite side of the street from his residence. Two unknown men were seen running from the spot and they joined a third man at the rear of the town. This is not the first attempt on Judge Combs's life. Unknown persons shot at him twice early in May, 1884. Both shots took effect in the door casing where he was standing.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Thieving Lumber Kings Accused of Starting the Minnesota Forest Fires.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—W. J. Littlejohn, of Chicago, in delivering the annual address before the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day, declared that the recent forest fires had been started by the lumber kings. They had taken that method, he said, of covering up their stealings and to make sure directly due to the death and destruction which followed. The speech caused a sensation among the four hundred members present. The occasion of to-day's gathering was the celebration of the silver anniversary of the association.

Hopes to Secure a New Jaw.

SEDAHIA, Mo., Sept. 26.—Dr. Harry C. Smith, second house surgeon at the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Hospital, has left for New York city, taking with him a friend William Milne, who had his jaw and tongue shot away by a bullet in a train robbery at Kelso, I. T. An effort will be made to secure for the injured man a new jaw, and for this purpose the most eminent surgeons of New York will be consulted. The railway company is doing everything in its power to lessen the misfortune that befell its faithful employee, and is paying him full salary.

once, like maw and Aunt Jennie does? Don't they talk together then?"

"Hasn't Miss Warbell a beautiful voice, though?"

"I should say so. Why, I verily believe she could get an encore on 'Sweet Marie.'"

On Parole.

"So you let the prisoner off on his word for a couple of days, did you?" asked the captain.

"I did," answered the lieutenant.

"And do you think he will come back on it or go back on it?"

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